RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; SHAPIRO, A.A.; LEYKINA, R.F.; KARASEVA, M.F.; BERLOVICH, E.A.; RYUMINA, M.G.; BROKER, T.N.; KUZNETSOVA, N.S.

Epidemiological effectiveness of preventive bacteriophage treatment against dysentery in pediatric institutions. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:139-141 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Sverdlovskogo rayona Moskvy.

KOLLEROV, D.K.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.; SKORIK, I.L.

Silver chloride half-cell and the method for determining its standard potential in the circuits without transfer. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.68:42-58 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

ALEKSANDROV, V.V.; VRUBLEVSKAYA, L.V.; KOLLEROV, D.K.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.; SKORIK, I.L.

Standard buffer solutions and the determination of their pH in the temperature range of 0 to 95°C. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.68:59-79 '63.

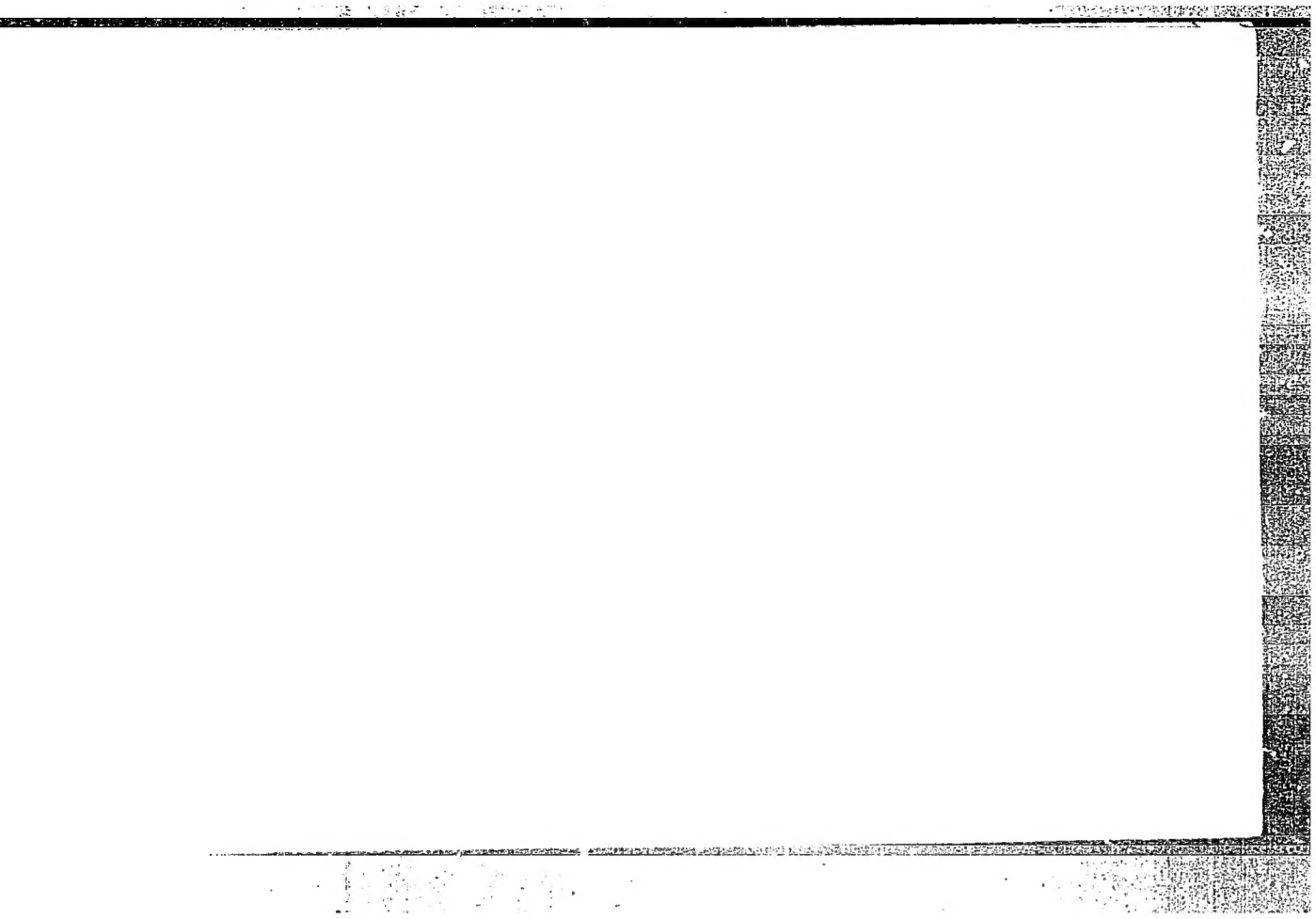
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva i Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; SIDOROV, V.I.; KHANANASHVILI, L.M.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

Reactions of cohydrolysis of methylvinyldichlorosilane with various alkylchloronlanes. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:524-527 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova.



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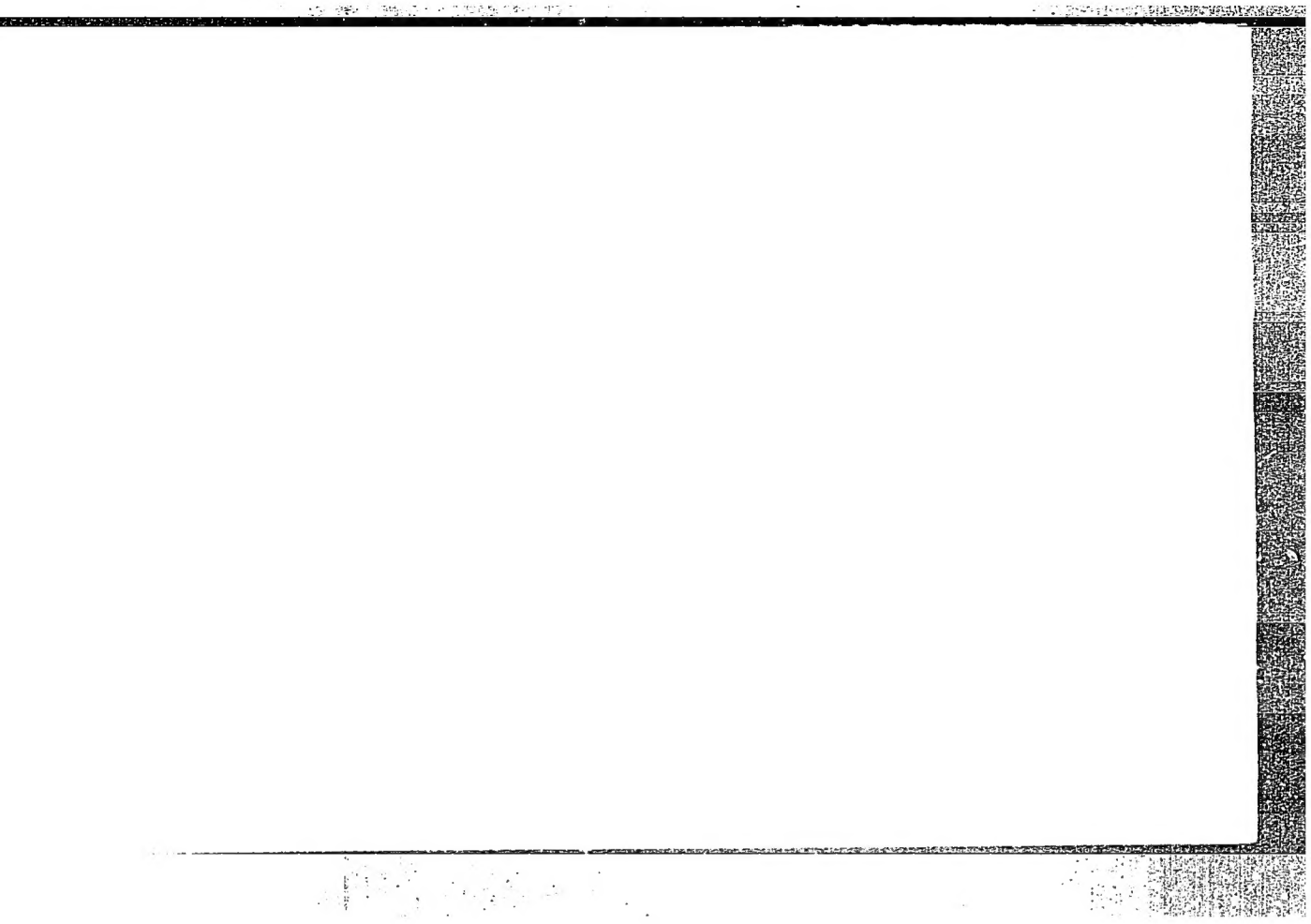

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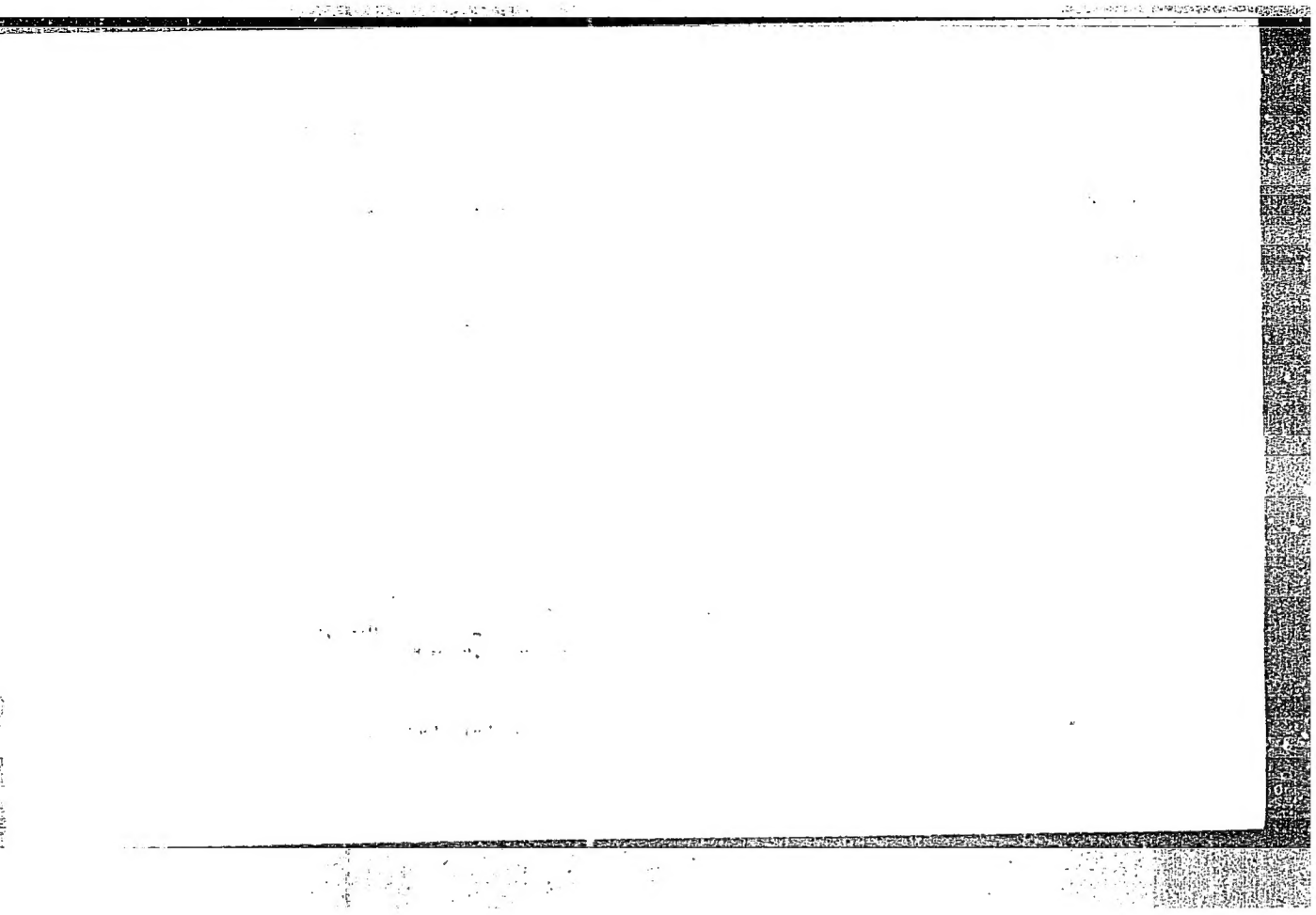

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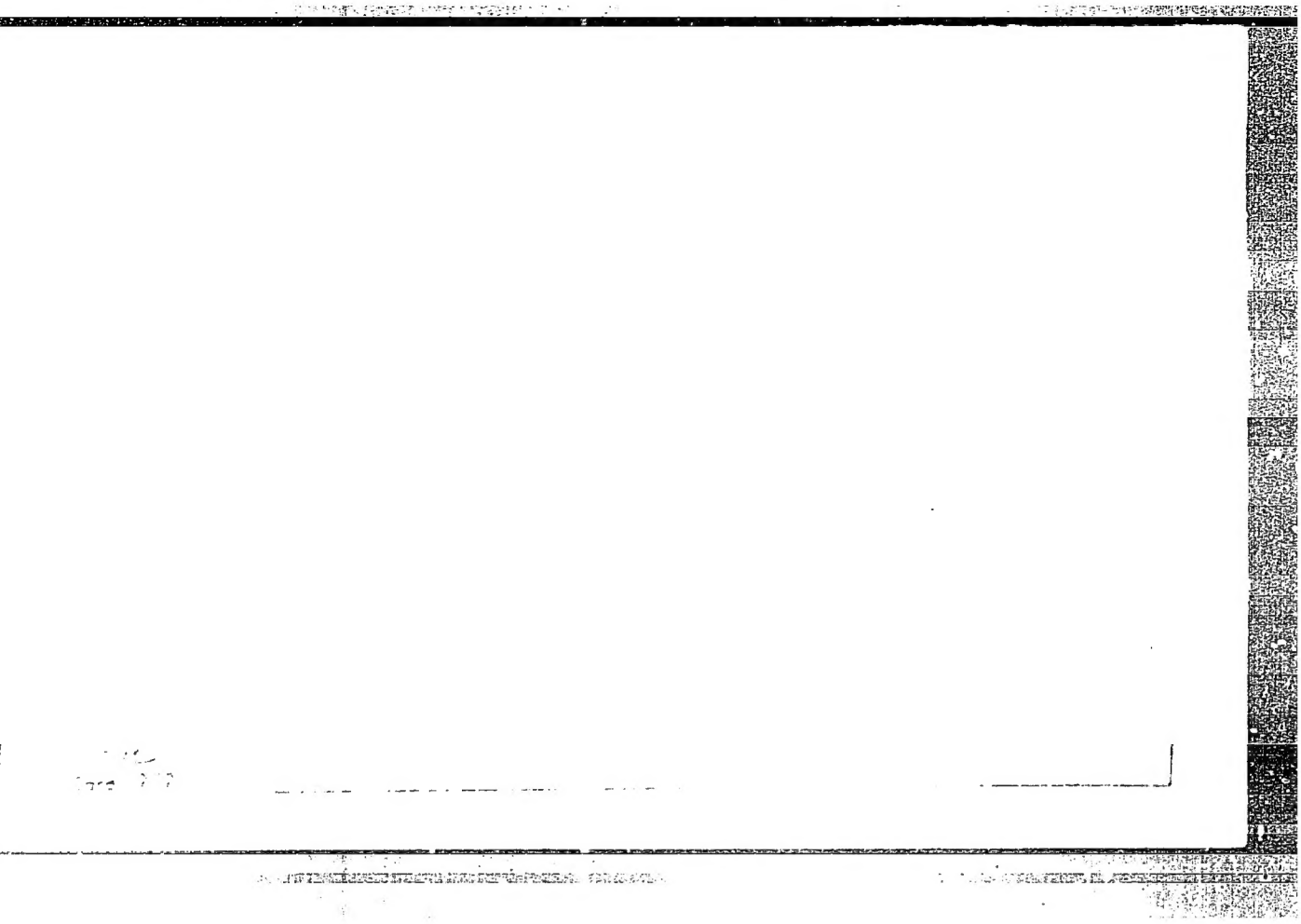

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ANDRIANOV, K.A.; SIDOROV, V.I.; KHANANASHVILI, L.M.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

Reaction of the cohydrolysis of methylallyldichlorosilane with methyl- and ethyldichlorosilanes. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:698-700 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

NIKOLAYEV, L.K., inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V., inzh.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.V., inzh.

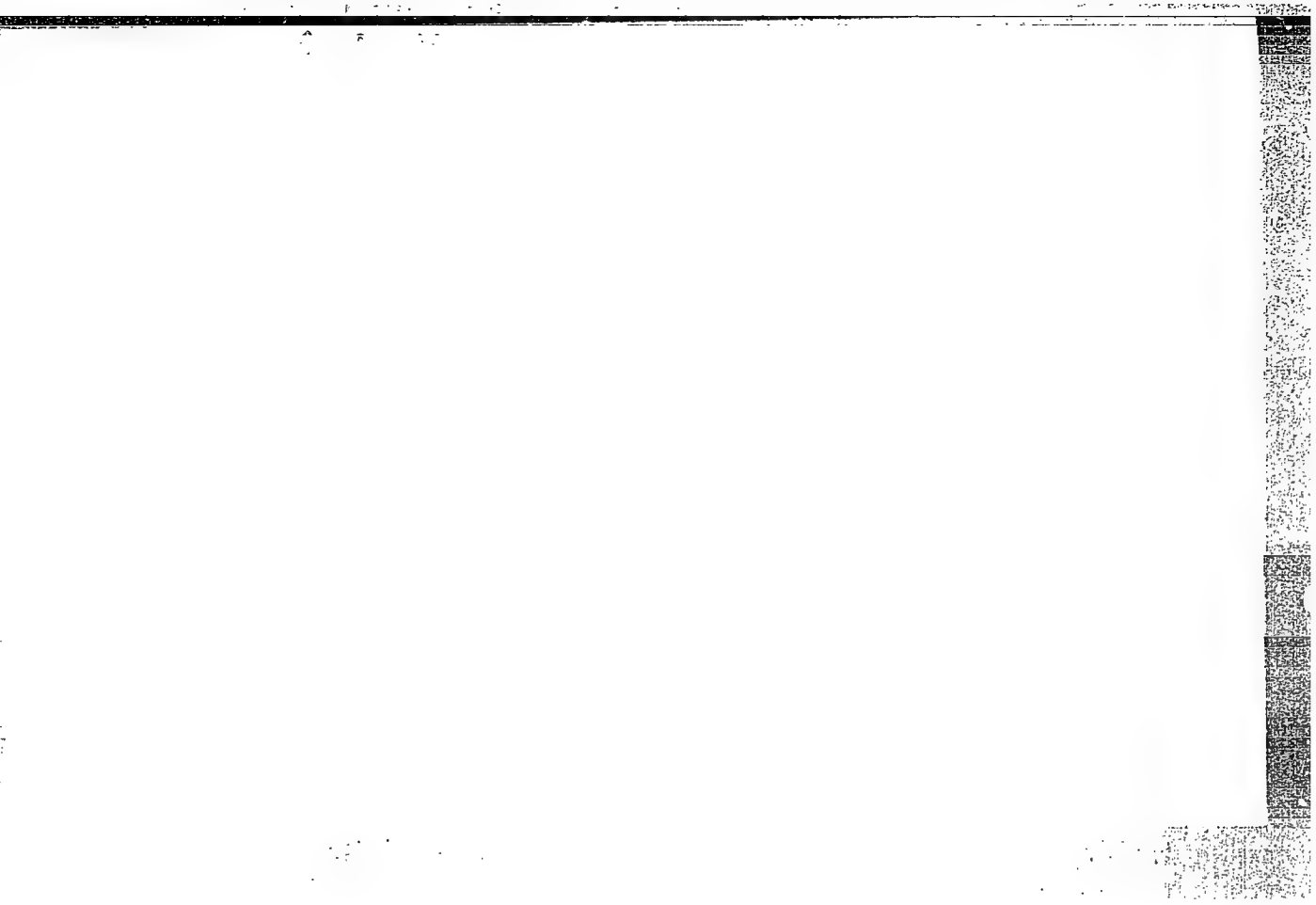
Use of different types of electrical machines. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.1:15 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZNETSOVA, N. V.

Kuznetsova, N. V.

"The effectiveness of fertilizer and of organic-mineral mixtures of various composition on sod-podzolic soils of Moscow Oblast." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow



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KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

Ascorbic acid content of certain vegetables (root crops) of the Stalinabad region. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no.21:61-65 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny Stalinabadskogo medinstituta im. Abuali Ibn-Sino. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya.A. Rakhimovym.
(Stalinabad Province--Root crops)

KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

Seasonal variations in the ascorbic acid content of leafy vegetables in some regions of Tajikistan. Trudy Stal.med.inst. 27:125-131 '57

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. kafedroy - dots.S.S. Dinkelis).
(TAJIKISTAN--VEGETABLES)
(ASCORBIC ACID)

KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

Importance of the determination of dehydroascorbic acid in cow milk and some raw vegetable products. Trudy Stal. med.inst. 27:133-136 '57 (MIRA 11:9)

1. In kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. kafedroy dots. S.S. Dinkelis).
(DEHYDROASCORBIC ACID)
(MILK--ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION)
(PLANTS, EDIBLE--ANALYSIS)

KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

KUZNETSOVA, N.V., Cand Med Sci--(diss) "Seasonal dynamics of the ascorbic acid content in plant products and cow's milk of Southern Tadzhikistan." Stalinabad, 1958. 17 pp (Kazakh State Med Inst). 300 copies (KL, 20-58,101)

KUZNETSOVA, M.V.

Ascorbic acid content of stone fruit from certain localities in Tajikistan. Vopr.pit. 17 no.1:95 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent S.S.Dinkelis) Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (TAJIKISTAN--STONE FRUIT)

YEVREINOVA, T.N.; BUNINA, N.N.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

Effect of temperature on nucleic acids of B. licheniformis. Biokhimiia 24 no.5:912-921 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kafedra biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS metab.)

GERSHANOVICH, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.; BUNINA, N.N.

Inhibition of the succinic oxidase reaction from Trypanosoma cruzi. Biokhimiia 26 no.2:323-331 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Department of Anti-Cancer Preparations, the State Control Institute of Medical and Biological Preparations, Moscow.
(SUCCINIC OXIDASE) (TRYPANOSOMIASIS)

KUZNETSOVA, N.V.; MORDOKHOVICH, L.G.; MUKHSIN-ZADE, N.Kh.

Characteristics of the composition of milk and national sour milk products prepared in Tajikistan (dzhurgot, dukh, chakka, kurut). Zdrav.Tadzh. 9 no.3:44-47 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy meditsiny AN Tadzhikskoy SSR, kafedry gigiyeny Tadzhikskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino i peshchevoy laboratorii Dushanbinskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(TAJIKISTAN--DAIRY PRODUCTS--ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION)

GERSHANOVICH, V.N.; ZUYEV, V.A.; BUNINA, N.N.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.; KATS, G.I.

Chemical nature and the mechanism of action of the succinic oxidase inhibitor from Trypanosoma cruzi. Biokhimiia 27 no.2:252-259 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Vaccines and Sera, and the State Control Institute of Medical and Biological Preparations, Moscow.
(SUCCINIC OXIDASE) (TRYPANOSOMA CRUZI)

KUZNETSOVA, N.V., dotsent

Composition of food rations in preschool children's institutions in Dushanbe. Trudy Tadzh. med. inst. 50:167-173 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent S.S. Dinkelis) Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino.

SHVARTSMAN, I.Sh.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.F.; PAPAKIN, Kh.M.; VYDRINA, Zh.A.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.; VISLOGUZOVA, E.A.; KUL'CHITSKAYA, I.B.

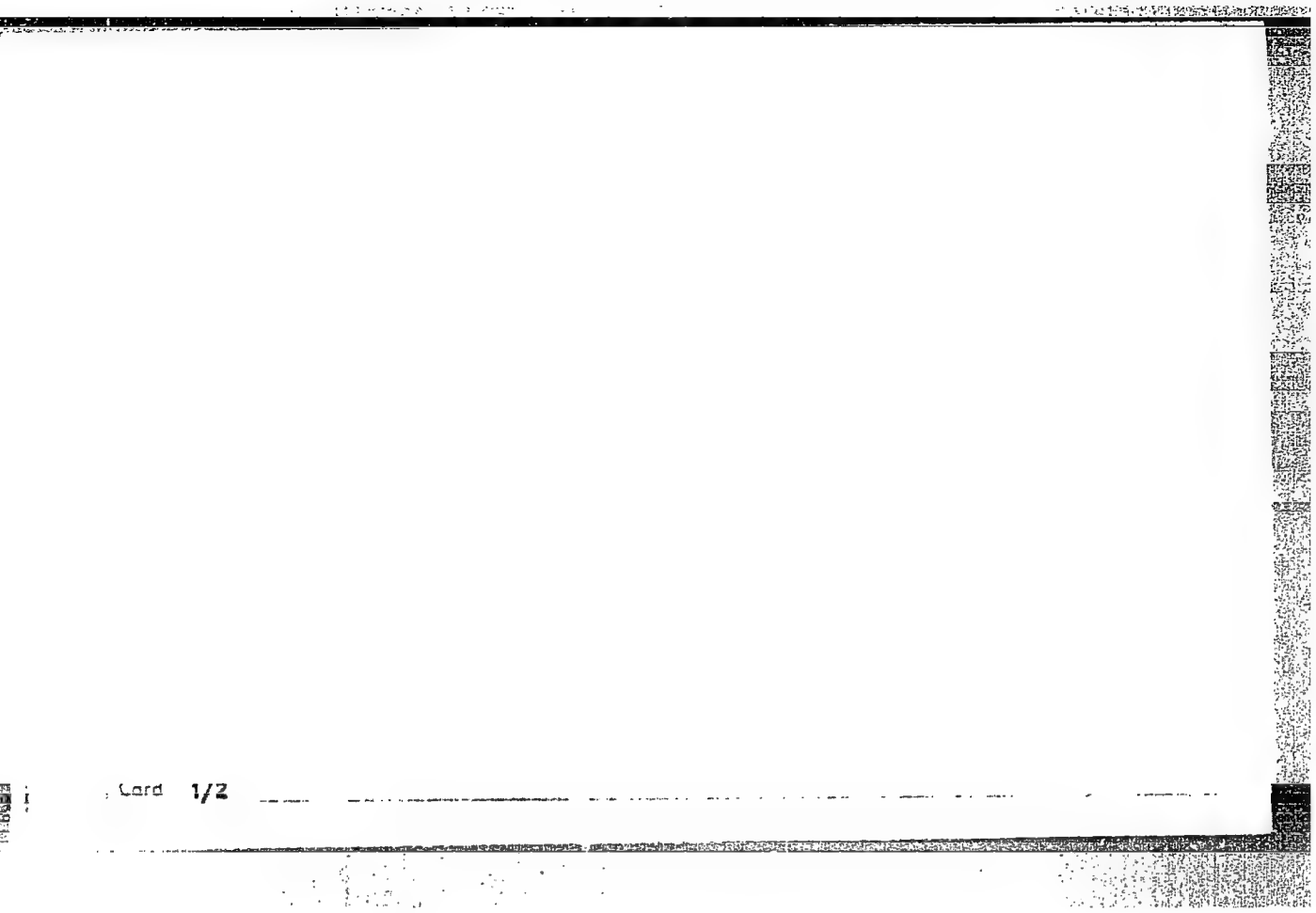
Optimum apparent density of steel pouring stoppers made by the stiff mud process. Ogneupory 30 no.6:9-14 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Shvartsman, Mikhaylov).
2. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni Lenina (for Papakin, Vydrina, Kuznetsova, Visloguzova, Kul'chitskaya).

KUZNETSOVA, N.V.

History of the formation of structures in the marginal zone of the Pechora depression in connection with their oil potential. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.11:6-10 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukhtinskaya tematicheskaya ekspeditsiya UTGU.



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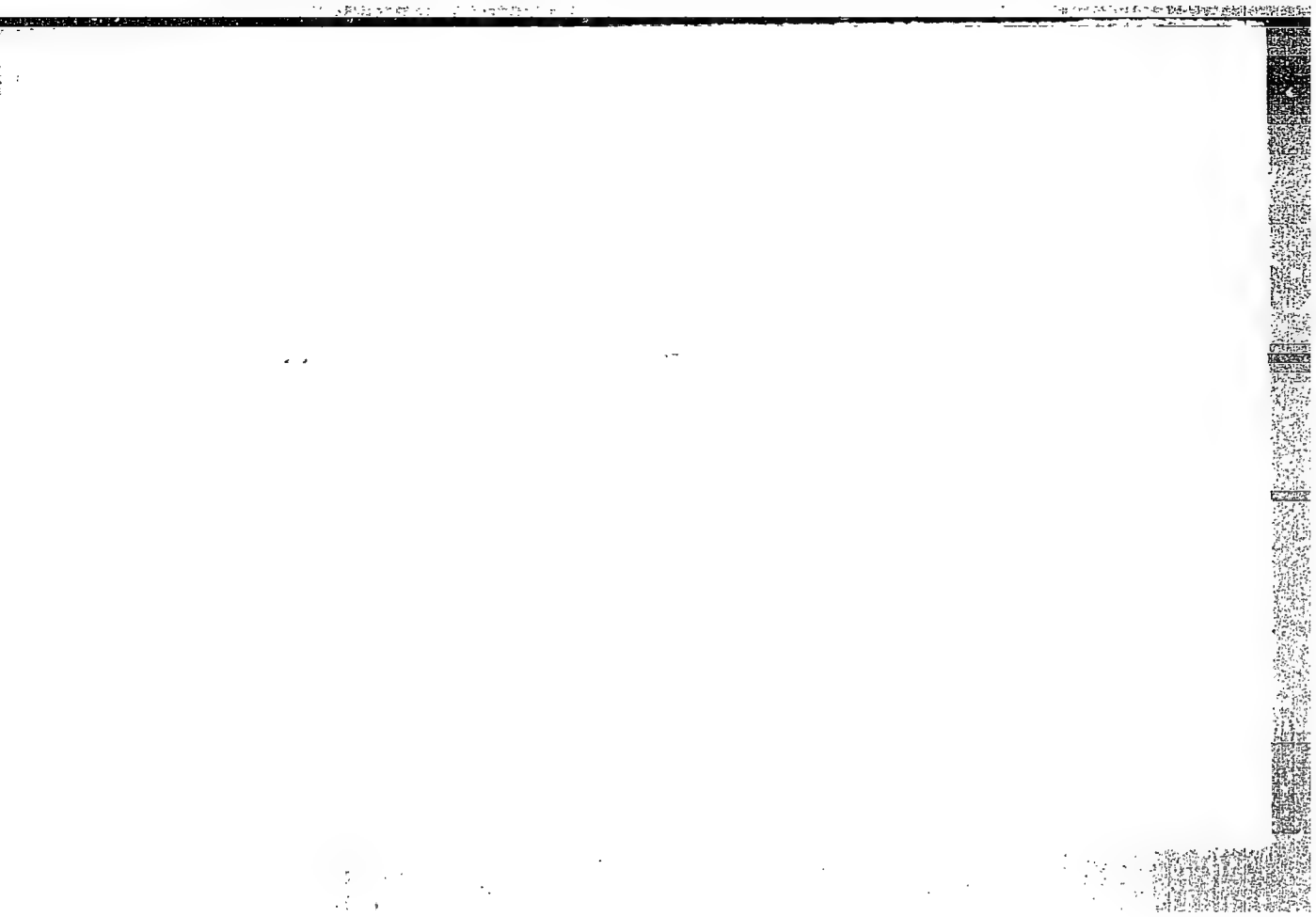

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928220013-4"

VASIL'YEV, L.I.; KULENKO, E.M.; KUZNETSOVA, N.Ya.

Determination of uropepsin in patients with diseases of digestive organs. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:44-46 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1.Klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No 6 Mosgorzdravotdela (vlavvrach - I.N. Kurgannikov).
(UROPEPSIN) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS—DISEASES)

SIMAKIN, A.M.; BARABANOV, V.Ye.; BORISOV, A.M.; AFONITOSHIN, V.N.; GRIBKOV, V.M.; CHUDESOV, I.D.; VOLCHKOV, B.A.; KUZNETSOVA, N.Ya., red.

[Technology of the maintenance of ZIL-150, ZIL-164 and ZIL-585 motor vehicles in agriculture] Tekhnologiia tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia avtomobilei ZIL-150, ZIL-164 i ZIL-585 v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka. 2. Laboratoriya tekhnologii remonta i tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniya avtomobiley i reziny Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

ACCESSION NR: AP4001911 S/0205/63/003/006/0820/0828

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, N. Ye.

TITLE: Neurohumoral substances in the blood of dogs in acute radiation sickness. 1. Changes in the acetylcholine-cholinesterase system in the blood

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 6, 1963, 820-828

TOPIC TAGS: neurohumoral substances, acetylcholine cholinesterase system, radioresistance, x-irradiation

ABSTRACT: Experimental dogs were X-irradiated by two RUM-3 units (180 kv, 15 ma, 7 r/min) with single total doses of 600 r (7 dogs) and 300 r (6 dogs). Cholinesterase activity was determined by Scheiner's method and acetylcholine level was determined by biological testing of whole blood on a leech dorsal muscle preparation. 4-8 blood analyses were made for each dog before irradiation to establish initial values for acetylcholine level and cholinesterase activity. Blood analyses were made at frequent intervals from time of irradiation to restoration. Acetylcholine-cholinesterase changes

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4001911

after 600 and 300 r doses are regular with individual differences depending on the radioresistance of the animal. Within the first two days after irradiation, the acetylcholine level rises and cholinesterase activity decreases, with the more radioresistant animals displaying earlier and more marked shifts. During a succeeding stage of relatively satisfactory clinical condition, acetylcholine level and cholinesterase activity are restored earliest in the more radioresistant dogs. In these dogs cholinesterase activity is not only restored to initial values, but to values 1.5 to 2 times higher. In the subsequent stage of marked clinical symptoms acetylcholine level increases again and cholinesterase activity decreases. In the terminal stage the acetylcholine-cholinesterase system is not restored in dogs irradiated with 600 r, but is normalized by the 29th-41st days in dogs irradiated with 300 r. A comparison of acetylcholine-cholinesterase changes induced by single total doses and by daily fractional doses (as described in the literature) indicates a general similarity in shifts during acute and chronic radiation sickness. Acetylcholine-cholinesterase system changes after irradiation in dogs with varying radioresistance suggest possible participation of this system in the compensatory reactions

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4001911

of the organism during radiation sickness. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nevrologii AMN SSSR, Moskva (Neurology Institute AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun62 DATE ACQ: 13Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 021 OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

RYVKINA, D.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, N.Ye.

Significance of histamine in reflex reactions of the organism in multiple pain stimulation [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. re no.3:252-258 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey i sravnitel'noy fiziologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva
(HEART, physiology,
eff. of pain stimulation after admin of histamine (Rus))
(PAIN, experimental,
eff. on heart of repeated pain stimuli after admin. of histamine (Rus))
(HISTAMINE, effects,
on heart response to multiple pain stimuli (Rus))

KUZNETSOVA, N.Ye.

Changes in the neurohumoral substances of the blood in the development of experimental chronic radiation sickness. Med. rad. 5 no.9: 3-10 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (BLOOD)

KUZNETSOVA, N.Ye.

Histamine content of the blood of patients with hepatolenticular degeneration (before and after therapy with thio compounds). Zhur. nevr.i psikh. 60 no.9:1136-1140 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(HISTAMINE) (HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION)
(PROPANOL)

CHUMACHENKO, I.N.; RAKHMATDZHANOV, U.; SUSHENITSA, B.A.; KUZNETSOVA, N.Ye.; PONOMAREV, V.G.; FOKEYEV, N.I.; ERGASHEV, R.; PROTIKOVSKAYA, S., red.

[Recent developments in the use of mineral fertilizers) Novoe v primenenii mineral'nykh udobrenii. Dushanbe, Izd-vo "Irfon," 1964. 61 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KUZNETSOVA, O. A. Cand Biolog Sci

Dissertation: "Concerning the Regulating Capacity of the Tail Bud in the Embryous of Rana temporaria." 15/5/50

Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

VSESLOVSKIY, I.A.; KUZNETSOVA, O.A.

A new frost-resistant potato hybrid. Bot. zhur. 48 no.4:564 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Potato breeding)

SEMENOV, S.S.; KOBYL'SKAYA, M.V.; KUZNETSOVA, O.A.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.A.; ZAV"YALOV, V.G.; MASHIN, V.N.; VELITSKAYA, O.Ya.; PETRUNIN, M.M.; RIF, L.L.

Starting a pyrolysis unit for chamber gasoline in the V.I. Lenin Oil Shale Processing Combine. Trudy VNIIT no.12:64-68 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

KOBYL'SKAYA, M.V.; KORNILOV, M.F.; SEMENOV, S.S.; PYSHKINA, N.I.; PUSTOVALOVA, Ye.K.; KUZNETSOVA, O.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: KSENOFONTOVA, tekhnik; AYZENBERG, Z.M., tekhnik; LOBANOVA, E.M., tekhnik

Using acid asphalt for the preparation of superphosphate phosphorous fertilizer. Trudy VNIIT no.12:119-129 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

KYURKGYAN, S.K.; KUZNETSOVA, O.A.

Effect of the chemical composition of oil on lacquer formation and receptivity to additives. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 4 no.2:49-51 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

KUZNETSOVA, O.A.

Comparative effectiveness of various methods of ovohelminthoscopy in some helminthiases. Lab. delo 8 no.3:25 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii (zav. - dotsent M.Sh.Asfagan) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HELMINTHOLOGY)

SEMENOV, S.S.; ZAV'YALOV, V.G.; KUZNETSOVA, O.A.

Investigating the composition of the brown oil of a natural gasoline pyrolizate. Trudy VNIIT no.13:22-30 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

KOBYL'SKAYA, M.V.; PYSHKINA, N.I.; SEMENOV, S.S.; KUZNETSOVA, O.A.

Improving the production of MS-25 alkyd-styrol lacquer.
Trudy VNIIT no.12:78-82 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

ARMAN, I.F.; KUZNETSOVA, O.B.

Recovery of premutational states induced by radiation in yeast cells. Genetika no.1:89-99 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut atomnoy energii im. I.V.Kurchatova AN SSSR, Moskva.

KUZNETSOVA, O.D.

Ballistocardiographic changes in rheumatic fever. Terap.arkh. 32 no.10:42-46 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. R.G. Mezhebovskiy) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

OBUKHOV, P.F.; KUZNETSOVA, O.I.

Amount of vitamin C in some vegetables and other plant objects of Amur Province. Vop.pit. 21 no.3:86-87 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent P.F.Obukhov) Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AMUR PROVINCE--PLANTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)
(ASCORBIC ACID)

PETROV, A.P., KUZNETSOVA, O.K.

Development of corn as influenced by the composition of fertilizers introduced in the soil. Trudy Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. nauk. no.4:129-132 '56. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kazanskiy filial AN SSSR i Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Corn (Maize)--Fertilizers and manures)

KUZNETSOVA, O. K.

USSR/Medicine - Bacteria Coli
Medicine - Bacteria - Typhoid group

Jun 1947

"Interrelation Between Jensen's Bacteria Type A I and the Adams' Bacterium Coli," I. E. Minkevich, O. K. Kuznetsova, 4 pp

"Gigiyena i Sanitariya" No 6

Issued by the Division of Sanitation and Bacteriology of the Leningrad Scientific and Research Institute for Sanitation and Hygiene. Experiments conducted to determine amount of Jensen's KALEERRUHRCOLI (AI) in milk had the following results. Sorbitic absolute variant showed 32 percent containing trypaflavine positive and 68 percent trypaflavine negative. Sorbitic negative variant showed 10 percent containing endotoxin.

PA 16T40

KUZNETSOVA, O.K.

IOFFE, F.S.; SHKUNOVA, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, O.K.; TISHKOVETS, A.N.

Dysentery caused by mannite-negative strains of Flexner's IV bacillus. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.4:78 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz dorozhnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Leningradskoy zheleznoy dorogi i Leningradskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(Dysentery)

KUZNETSOVA, O.K., assistent

Gastric and duodenal ulcers in the hot Tashkent climate. Sbor.trud. Tashk.KBUP no.1:78-79 '56 (MIRA 11:3)
(PEPTIC ULCER) (TASHKENT--MAN--INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE)

Kuznetsova, O.K.

KUZNETSOVA, O.K., assistent

Diseases of the liver and biliary tract in peptic ulcer. Sbor.trud. Tashk.KBNP no.1:80-81 '56 (MIRA 11:3)
(LIVER--DISEASES) (BILIARY TRACT--DISEASES) (PEPTIC ULCER)

KUZNETSOVA, N.K.

State of the vegetative nervous system in true rheumatic fever and infectious polyarthritis. Sbor.nauch.trud.TashGMI 22:60-65 '62.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii i pedistricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.S.Melik-Karamyan) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KUZNETSOVA, O.K.; KRYUCHKOVA, N.I.

Species composition of salmonella isolated during a 5-year period. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.9:139-140 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Leningrad-Vitebskogo otdeleniya Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi. Submitted August 17, 1963.

L 10966-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028402 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/009/0139/0140

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, O.K.; Kryuchkova, N. I.

ORG: Sanitation-Epidemiological Station of the Leningrad-Vitebsk Section of Oktyabr'skaya Railroad (Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Leningrad-Vitebskogo otdeleniya Oktaybr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi)

TITLE: species composition of Salmonella isolated during a five year period

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1965, 139-140

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, intestinal disease, disease control, food sanitation

ABSTRACT: During the five year period between 1958 and 1962, 31,403 persons were examined, among whom 122 (0.38%) were found to be salmonella-carriers. The greatest number of carriers was found among workers of food establishments, especially restaurants (0.6%). Of the total number of elicited carriers 36.6% were food-industry workers and persons comparable to them. The authors elicited 22 species of salmonella from groups A, B, C, D, and E. The most common was group B (53.3%), followed by

Card 1/2 UDC: 576.851.49 (048.1)

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ACC NR: AP5028402

E(30%), D (9%), C(6.8%), and group A (0.9%). The authors establish the significant role in the etiology of disease played by S. anatum of the E group and the rarely encountered species bovismorbificans, essen, and newlands. The authors were able to ascertain the outcome of the infection in 79 persons: 28 had a clinically expressed disease, 29 were bacteria- carriers, and 22 were transient carriers of salmonella. The timely detection of salmonella-carriers by conducting planned examinations of food-industry workers and the realization of preventive measures prevented food poisoning and focal diseases.

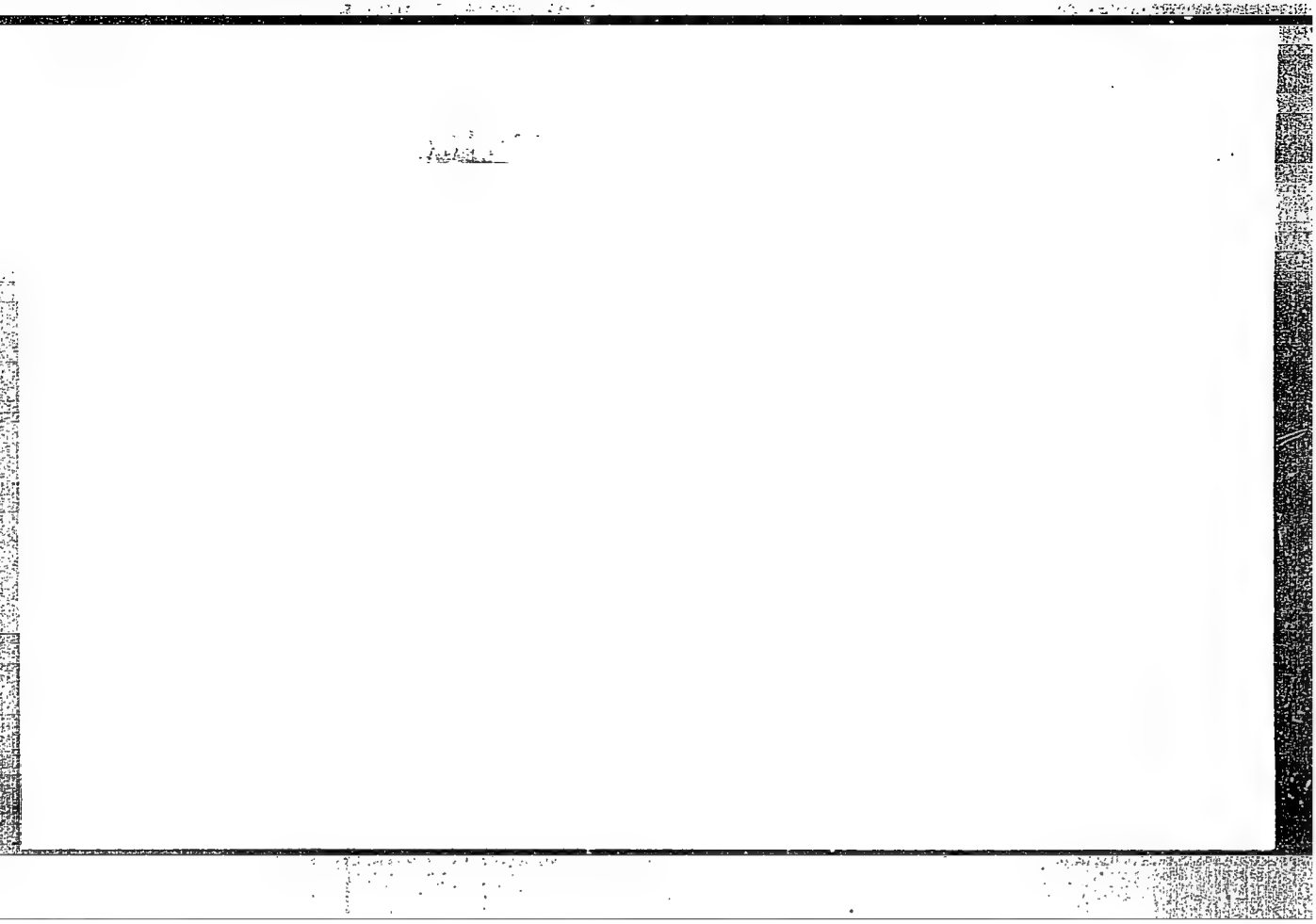
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 17Aug63

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOVA, O.L.

Improvement of the alcohol production. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.7:23-24 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Krasnoyarskiy gidrolizuyy zavod.
(Krasnoyarsk--Hydrolysis) (Alcohol)



137-58-6-13900

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 384 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Babenyshev, V.M., Shchelkanovtseva, A.Ya., ~~Kuznetsova~~, O.M.

TITLE: Amperometric Titration of Bismuth with Potassium Ferricyanide (Amperometricheskoye titrovaniye vismuta ferritsianidom kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Kuybyshevsk. industr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 7, pp 37-43

ABSTRACT: Amperometric titration of bismuth by means of its precipitation as Bi $[Fe(CN)_6]$ with a solution of K_3 $[Fe(CN)_6]$ in a weakly nitric-acid medium has been studied. Near the point of equivalence a rounding off of the titration curve is noticed, which indicates a certain solubility of the precipitate. The titration is carried out at 0.9 v wherein diffusion current is produced by Bi^{3+} ions as well as $[Fe(Cn)_6]^{3-}$ ions. To obtain more precise results, the current intensity (i) is calculated according to the formula $i = i_{observed}(v+v_1)/v$, where v is the volume of the solution being titrated and v_1 is the amount of the solution of K_3 $[Fe(Cn)_6]$ added. The Bi precipitate is easily

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137-58-6-13900

Amperometric Titration of Bismuth with Potassium Ferricyanide

soluble in the presence of Cl^- ions and tartrates which should be absent during titration. The precision of the titration of 0.01-0.003 M of Bi solution is ±1%.

N.G.

1. Bismuth—Precipatation 2. Titration--Applications 3. Bismuth--Solubility

Card 2/2

KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; GRACHEV, I.V.; KUZNETSOVA, O.M.

Oxidation of dimethylacetylenylcarbinol by copper chlorides in an ammonia soultion. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.12:1869-1875 D '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Propynol) (Oxidation) (Copper chlorides)

S/075/60/015/005/012/026/XX
B002/B056

AUTHORS: Babenyshev, V. M. (Deceased) and Kuznetsova, O. M.

TITLE: Complexometric Aluminum Determination With Ammetric Indication of the End of Titration

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 568 - 572

TEXT: A method was worked out for the complexometric aluminum determination by the re-titration of the complexon excess with a $FeCl_3$ solution and with ammetric indication. Titration is carried out at pH 5; with a M 198/1 (M 198/1) galvanometer the potential is measured between a rotating platinum electrode as indicator electrode and a calomel electrode, which is connected with the solution by means of an agar-agar bridge. The end point is graphically determined. The accuracy of the determination was first tested on pure aluminum salt solutions; the mean error is 1% when determining 400 mg Al. It was found that aluminum may be determined with accuracy also in the case of a large excess of magnesium; small quantities of zinc also do not affect determination. The method may therefore

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Complexometric Aluminum Determination With Ammetric Indication of the End of Titration

S/075/60/015/005/012/026/XX
B002/B056

be used for determining aluminum in magnesium alloys according to ГОСТ 3240-56 (GOST 3240-56). The accuracy in this case amounts to ± 0.2%. For rapid determinations, a semiautomatic "tempometric" method was developed. From a dropping capillary the iron chloride solution is uniformly added by means of a "tempometric" burette; the time is measured which passes until the galvanometer begins to show a strong deflection. After setting up the calibration curve, an individual determination takes 3.5 minutes, the accuracy being ± 0.2%. Yu. I. Usatenko and M. A. Vitkina are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 19 references: 16 Soviet, 1 Austrian, 1 Hungarian, 2 Dutch, and 1 Czechoslovakian.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut im. V.V. Kuybysheva (Kuybyshev Industry Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: June 29 1959

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOVA, O. M.

79-11-14/56

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A. L. , Grachev, I. V. (Deceased), Kuznetsova, O. M.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Process of Formation of Diacetylene Compounds From Acetylene Derivatives With One Substituent. I. On the Mechanism of Formation of the Diacetylene Compounds (Issledovaniye reaktsii obrazovaniya diatsetilenovykh soyedineniy iz odnozameshchennykh proizvodnykh atsetilena) (I. O mekhanizme obrazovaniya diatsetilenovykh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11. pp.2977-2983 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The compounds of the diacetylene series were initially produced with various oxidizing agents by oxidation of the copper - sodium and magnesium bromoderivatives of the acetylenes provided with one substituent. In the present work theattempt is made to carry out, i.e. to improve,the reaction for the formation of diacetylene compounds from acetylene derivatives, with one radical, in the presence of copper salts, as it was already earlier suggested by Zal'kind. As fundamental object of investigation the authors selected the process of the conversion of dimethylacetylenylcarbinol to 2,7-dimethyloctadiene-3,5-diol-2,7. Beside the formation of other diacetylene compounds was also studied, for the purpose of determining the influence of the structure of acetylene compounds

Card 1/2

79-11-14/56

The Investigation of the Process of Formation of Diacetylene Compounds From Acetylene Derivatives With One Substituent. I. On the Mechanism of Formation of the Diacetylene Compounds

upon the process, as well as for the purpose of determining the reaction mechanism. Thus the already suggested mechanism of formation of the diacetylene compounds from acetylene derivatives provided with one substituent in their reactions with copper salts is further developed. It is shown that the formation of the diacetylene compounds in aqueous solutions takes place according to the iono-radical mechanism, where the ions of the acetylenide form first, facilitated by the copper ions. Further the acetylenide ions are by the ions of the bivalent copper oxidized into radicals which are recombined into the molecule of the diacetylene compound. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: State Institute of Applied Chemistry (Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Diacetylene compounds-Production 2. Diacetylene compounds-Chemical reactions

KUZNETSOVA, O. N.

"Distribution of Hirudin in the Body of Leeches, Its Properties, Methods for Obtaining It, and Practical Utilization." These for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 11 Mar 49, Moscow Veterinary Academy.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva Jan-Dec 1949.

KUZNETSOVA, O.N.

Distribution of hirudin in the body of the medicinal leech. Zool.zhur. 32 no.5: 833-839 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Kafedra zoologii Moskovskoy Veterinarnoy akademii i bdellologicheskaya laboratoriya Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta Ministerstva Zdarvookhraneniya RSFSR. (Leeches)

VESELOV, Yelpidifor Alekseyevich; KUZNETSOVA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; PETROVSKAYA, L.P., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on zoology]Praktikum po zoologii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1962. 248 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Zoology--Laboratory manuals)

USSR

Composition of fir oil from the branches of the Siberian fir. A. P. Tentcyar, M. A. Chirkova, L. I. Sukhomkova, and O. P. Kuznetsova. *Trudy Khim.-Mekh. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Zapadno-Sibirskii Filial* No. 7, 33-51(1953).—Fir oil (I), obtained in 1.2–2.5% yield (calcd. on wt. of branches) by steam distn. of young branches of Siberian fir, is the only raw material used for the synthesis of optically active medicinal camphor (II). I contains 30–44% bornyl acetate, yielding by sapon. borneol. The latter oxidized or dehydrogenated yields levorotatory II. The compn. of I was studied. The following compds. and their cryst. derivs. were isolated: santene 1.0–3.3, *l*-α-pinene 18.6–29.7, *l*-camphene 9.4–15.8, 3-carene 4.1–9.5, *l*-β-phillandrene 3.6–7.3, terpinolene 0.6–1.4, sesquiterpene and sesquiterpeneol 2.5–4.8, *l*-borneol 1.2–3.6, and bornyl acetate 20.4–41.5%.

Elizabeth Barabash

KUZNETSOVA, O.P.; RUSAKOVA, G.P.

Effect of the intravenous introduction of amniotic fluid on blood coagulation indices in the dog. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.7:41-43 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra patologicheskov fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A.Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar. Submitted May 27, 1963.

KOROBKOVA, Ye.I.; LOBANOV, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, O.R.

Stabilization of the immunogenic properties of the Girard and Robik EV strain. Report No. 3: Effect of passage through the animal body and the significance of selection of individual colonies in immunogenicity of the EV strain. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:16-21 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut "Mikrob".

KUZNETSOVA, O. S.

PA 24473

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Corundum Oct 52

"Concerning the Anomalous Expansion of Electrical Corundum," N. Ye. Filonenko, Dr Tech Sci, O. S. Kuznetsova, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Abrasives and Grinding

"Ogneupory" No 10, pp 470-474

Studies process of oxidation of titanium containing minerals and alloys within composition of electrical corundum. Establishes that oxidation at 400-600° C of Ti-containing ferroalloys is main cause for anomalous expansion of corundum. Oxidation process was studied by microscopic examination of polished specimens in reflected light. Mineralogical composition of corundum specimens is tabulated.

24473

24473

KIM, Yu.Kh.; LUK'YANOV, I.A.; YAZYDZHAN, I.N., sadovod; SUL'MENEVA, Ye.M., starshiy tekhnik; ZHIL'TSOV, MI.I, starshiy master; KUZNETSOVA, P.G., inzh.-tekhnolog; ANISKOV, A.T., pirometrist; BELYAKOV, I.P., kalil'shchik; NAUMOV, M.D., kalil'shchik

Let us create winter gardens in industrial plants with high temperatures. Zdorov'e 6 no.10:32 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy zavod shlifoval'nykh stankov. 2. Glavnyy metallurg Moskovskogo zavoda shlifoval'nykh stankov (for Kim). 3. Zaveduyushchiy zdravpunktom Moskovskogo zavoda shlifoval'nykh stankov (for Luk'yanov). (GREENHOUSES)

KUZNETSOVA, P. I.

[illegible]

[illegible]V, P. I., L. A. Ruc[illegible]cova, and O. S. Ivanov. The [illegible] of Uranium-[illegible] Alloys of the Uranium-Titani[illegible] Sys[illegible] [illegible]°, 650°, and 600°C

[illegible] [illegible]cova. Pol[illegible] [illegible] Ternary [illegible] Uranium

[illegible] Yu. B., and O. S. Ivanov. Decomposition of [illegible] Solution in Uranium-Niobium and Uranium-Zircon[illegible] bium Alloys

[illegible]lyev, Yu. B. Change in γ-Phase Region in the Phase [illegible] of the Uranium-Zirconium-Niobium-Molybdenum System [illegible]mperatures Below 800°C 115

IVANOV, O. S. Doctor of Chemical Science ed. XXXXX Stroyeniye i svoystva splavov urana, toriya i tsirkoniya; sbornik statey (Structure and Properties of Uranium Thorium, and Zirconium Alloys, Collection Articles) Moscow Gosatomizdat 1963 p. 378.

TIMOFEYEVA, Z.V.; KUZNETSOVA, P.P.

Diagenetic ankerites in the Aalen sediments of Daghestan. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:572-575 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

KUZNETSOVA, P. V. and FEDOROVA, A. A.

"Electrical Engineering Handbook for Industrial Undertakings" Moscow 1954
edited by A. A. Fedorova and P. V. Kuznetsova.

KUZNETSOVA, R.A.

Role of the nurse in the cardiorheumatological department of the polyclinic. Med. sestra 19 no. 10:33-35 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist po serdechno-sosudistoy patologii, Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(HEART—DISEASES) (RHEUMATIC FEVER) (NURSES AND NURSING)

DROGICHINA, E.A.; RASHEVSKAYA, A.M.; YEVGENOVA, M.V.; ZORINA, L.A.; KOZLOV, L.A.; KUZNETSOVA, R.A.; RYZHKOVA, M.N.; SENKEVICH, N.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.V.[deceased]; SHATALOV, N.N.; LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; YEGOROV, Yu.L., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on periodic medical examinations for industrial workers] Posobie po periodicheskim meditsinskim osmotram rabochikh promyshlennykh predpriiatii. By E.A.Drogichina i dr. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 287 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

PUCHINSKIY, M.Ya., kand. filosofskikh nauk, dotsent;
KUZNETSOVA, R.G., kand. yuridicheskikh nauk

Progressive development of Soviet democracy as an objective characteristic of Soviet society. Trudy MIIGAIK no.43:21-40 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Communism)

LARINA, N.I., KUZNETSOVA, R.I.

The wood mouse Apodemus sylvaticus baeslerl Dahe and the field mouse A. tauricus Pall. of the Crimean Mountains. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:46-51 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo.
(Crimean Mountains--Field mice)

KUZNETSOVA, R.I.; CHURILOVA, A.A.

Result of the organization of preventive measures in foci of biundulant meningoencephalitis. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no. 8:51-54 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Leningradskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
(MENINGITIS, EPIDEMIC, prevention and control, eradication of foci of diphasic tick-born meningo-encephalitis (Rus))

17(2,6) SOV/16-60-2-10/35

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, R.I., Sukhomlinova, O.I., Churilova, A.A.

TITLE: The Nature of Biphasic Meningo-encephalitis in the Leningrad Oblast'

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 2, pp 56 - 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article collates the results of an 8-year study of the epidemiological and parasitological features of tick-borne encephalitis and biphasic meningo-encephalitis in the Leningrad Oblast'. The investigations were carried out by associates of the Leningradskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Leningrad oblast' Sanitary and Epidemiological Station.) The clinical, epidemiological and parasitological features clearly distinguish tick-borne encephalitis from biphasic meningo-encephalitis. Tick-borne encephalitis is of a distinct seasonal nature, caused by the period of activity of its vector, the tick Ixodes persulcatus. The disease is manifest in individual, unconnected sporadic cases and its sole agency of transmission is bite from or contact with Ixodes persulcatus. It is partly an occupation disease, the largest group being forestry workers (20.7% of the total incidence). The age of the patients varies from 21 - 29 years. For biphasic meningo-

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The Nature of Biphasic Meningo-encephalitis in the Leningrad Oblast'

encephalitis, however, the main vector is the tick Ixodes ricinus and the seasonal nature of the disease is accounted for by the period of activity of this tick. The incidence is of the family or group type and the main path of transmission is the consumption of unboiled milk from sick goats or by the bite of Ixodes ricinus. The main sufferers are farm workers and their families; forestry workers account for 7.9% of the total incidence. Most susceptible are children between the ages of 1 and 15 years. The data confirm the hypothesis that tick-borne encephalitis and biphasic meningo-encephalitis are two separate nosological entities.
There are: 3 diagrams, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Leningrad Oblast' Sanitary and Epidemiological Station)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1959

Solubility of tin in aluminum in the solid state. T. A. Badaeva and R. I. Kuznetsova (Akad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 507-9 (1950).—Microstructures of Sn-Al alloys were investigated on samples annealed 240 hrs. at 210° and 170 hrs. at 180, 150, or 100°, after slow cooling down from 210°, and quenching in ice water. Cooling to room temp. was extended over 170 hrs. Elec. cond. was detd. on samples annealed 690 hrs. at 210° and quenched in ice water. Results are given for alloys contg. up to 5 wt. % Sn, in the form of curves of the elec. cond., the lattice parameter (from Debye x-ray patterns, on samples quenched from 210°), and the liquidus and solidus curves (from thermal analysis of samples quenched from 210°). The elec. resistivity of Al does not change with the 1st addns. of Sn; it increases slightly with further increasing Sn content up to 5%. The linear shape of the variation indicates absence of any significant range of solid soln. In microgaphy, samples quenched from 210° show, as low as 0.1-0.3 wt. % Sn, discontinuous boundaries of polyhedrons with sepn. of a 2nd phase, evidently pure Sn. This sepn. along the grain boundaries becomes quite distinct with 0.6 wt. % Sn. In samples quenched from the lower temps., or slowly cooled to room temp., decompn. of the solid soln. is noticeable at as low as 0.1% Sn. Differential thermograms showed arrests corresponding to the m. p. of the eutectic (220°) even with as low as 0.3% Sn. The lattice parameter remains const. from 0.1 up to 5% Sn, which again confirms the two-phase nature of these alloys. Lines of Sn appear at 1% Sn. These results invalidate the published figures of solid soly. of Sn in Al, which range from 2 to 20% Sn. The actual solid soly. is of the order of a hundredth of a percent. This low soly. is detd. by the unfavorable electrochem. factor (different groups of the periodic system) and the unfavorable vol. factor (11% difference in the at. radii).

N. Thon

BADAYEVA, T.A.; KUZNETSOVA, R.I.

Structure of aluminum-magnesium-tin alloys. Trudy Inst.met. no.3: 203-215 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Aluminum-magnesium-tin alloys--Metallography)

BADAYEVA, T.A.; KUZNETSOVA, R.I.

Investigating the liquidus surface in aluminum-base solid solutions of the aluminum - magnesium - germanium system. Trudy Inst.met. no.3: 216-230 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Aluminum alloys--Metallography) (Thermal analysis)

33883
S/640/61/000/000/004/035
D258/D302

18.1247
21.2100

AUTHORS: Ivanov, O. S., Badayeva, T. A., Semenchenkov, A. T. and Kuznetsova, R. I.

TITLE: The structure of the system uranium-molybdenum at 600 - 1200°C and the properties of its alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 48-67

TEXT: This work was aimed at providing experimental data for the construction of an equilibrium diagram for the above system, in the temperature region of 0 - 800°C and for the composition range of 0 - 32 at.-% molybdenum. Firstly, the region of occurrence of the ß-phase was explored by studying the transformations, occurring in alloys containing 0.5 - 5 at.-% Mo. The samples were cut from alloys cast in a high-frequency furnace, homogenized for 48 hours, at 800°C and then successively held at 600°C (12 hrs), 500°C (240 hrs), and 400°C (240 hrs). Dilatometric investigation at up to

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The structure of the ...

800°C showed that, at less than 4 at.-% Mo, there is a gap between the end of the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transformation and the beginning of $\beta \rightarrow \gamma$; this gap disappeared at higher Mo contents. On the other hand, micrographs of samples (quenched from 675 - 750°C and heated before for long periods) show the existence of a γ-phase in samples containing only 1 at.-% Mo; this phase goes up to 80% of the total volume, at 5 at.-%. On the strength of this evidence, the $\beta/(\beta + \gamma)$ boundary is markedly displaced towards the Mo-poor side. The second series included samples containing 0.05 - 90 at.-% Mo. Micrographs recorded on cast samples in the range of 24-90 at.-% confirmed the peritectic nature of the crystallization. Dendritic liquation was observed in the range of 24 - 36 at.-% and led to the assumption of a peritectic point at 32- 36 at.-% Mo. The microstructure of homogenized (1000°C for 72 hrs) and quenched samples consisted of 2 phases, beginning with a content of 35.2 at.-%. A 90 at.-% alloy contained only 8 - 8% (per volume) of the γ-solid solution, indicating the limited solubility of uranium in molybdenum. Small nuclei of the second phase were clearly seen within the γ_{Mo}-

Card 2/4

The structure of the ...

solid solutions. The hardness-composition curve showed a maximum at 3.5 at.-%, indicating the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ transformation; a minimum at 11 at.-%, corresponding to the transformation $(\alpha+\gamma) \rightarrow \gamma$; and a broad maximum at 38 at.-%, indicating $\gamma \rightarrow (\gamma + \gamma_{Mo})$. The hardness ranged from 120 to 425 kg/mm^2. The curve of the lattice parameter vs. composition for the γ-solid solution is and almost straight line leading from 3.467 kX to 3.140 kX; according to this curve, the $\gamma/(\gamma + \gamma_{Mo})$ boundary at 1000°C was set near 35.5 at.-% Mo. The X-ray analysis of Mo-poor samples showed that within the range of 0 to 8 at.-%, b fell from 5.852 to 5,784 kX, while a and c did not change and the atomic volume decreased, from 20.64 to appr. 20.3 (kX)^3. A separate X-ray series of tests in the range of 0.63 - 5.06 at.-% was performed on samples quenched from 800°C. A mixture of α- and ß-phases was identified at up to 2.27 at.-%; at 2.93 - 5.06 at.-%, only α was present. Similarly, X-ray analyses were performed on samples quenched from 750°, 700°C and 600°C, following prolonged heating periods. At the latter temperature both hardness and micrography analyses indicated the $(\alpha+\gamma)/\gamma$ boundary to be at 17.5

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33883

S/640/61/000/000/004/035
D258/D302

The structure of the ...

at.-% Mo. There are 15 figures and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent ferences to the English-language publications read as follows: P. Pfeil, The Constitution of Uranium-Molybdenum Alloys. J. Inst. Metals, 77, 553-570 (Auf.1950); C. W. Tucker, Discussion on the Constitution of Uranium-Molybdenum Alloys. J. Inst. Metals, 78, 760 (1951); P.C.Z. Pfeil and J. D. Browne, Superlattice Formation in Uranium-Molybdenum Alloys, AERE M/R 1333 (1954); E. K. Halteman, The Crystal Structure of U_2Mo. Acta Cryst. 10, 166, (1957).

Card 4/4

33900
S/640/61/000/000/021/035
D205/D302

21.2100

AUTHORS: Badayeva, T. A. and Kuznetsova, R. I.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the system uranium-molybdenum-chromium

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 325-338

TEXT: The ternary system U-Mo-Cr was investigated in the entire concentration range. The starting alloys were prepared from 99.77% pure U (containing 0.03% C), 99.99% Mo and 99.99% Cr by direct smelting in thoria-lined corundum crucibles, in argon. The microstructural and thermal methods of investigation were applied. Alloys quenched from 1080, 1000, 900, 800, 750, 725, 700, 675, 640 and 600°C were studied. The data of the thermal analysis are summarized in the projection of the liquidus surface of the uranium corner of the system on the composition triangle. The phase diagrams are given for the isothermal sections at 800, 750, 725, 700,

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33900
S/640/61/000/000/021/035
D205/D302

Phase diagram of ...

675, 640°C and room temperature. Finally, the results are presented as a projection of the phase diagram on the concentration triangle together with a schematical sequence of phase transformations. The region of the γ-solid solutions in the ternary system is determined and it is shown that at 800°C this region narrows sharply from 33 at.-% ?o in the U-Mo system to 1.65% Cr in the U-Cr system. There are 12 figures, 2 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. A. Saller and F. A. Rough, Compilation of US and UK Uranium and Thorium Constitution Diagrams, Report BMJ-1000. Office of Technical Services. US Dept. Of Commerce, Wash., 1955; W. P. Sykes, Metals Handbook, 1948.

Card 2/2

33902
S/640/61/000/000/023/035
D205/D302

18.1283
21.2100

AUTHORS: Badayeva, T. A. and Kuznetsova, R. I.

TITLE: Structure of thorium-beryllium alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 358-368

TEXT: The The-Be diagram was investigated using alloys of U 99.7% and Be 99.3% pure, smelted in an arc furnace in pure argon. Structure of the alloys was studied by measurements of hardness, microhardness ans X-rays. The hardness was measured using a 5 kg load on a ТП (TP) apparatus; the microhardness using a 200 g load on a ПМТ-3 (PMT-3) apparatus; the X-ray pictures were taken from powders using Fe-Kα radiation. In addition, thermal analysis was applied which was performed in a vacuum furnace in chemically pure A. The samples were stage annealed: at 1000°C - 24 hours; 900°C - 24 hours; 800°C - 48 hours; 700°C - 48 hours; 600°C - 72 hours. Thereafter, the samples were slowly cooled down to room tempera-

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Structure of thorium-...

ture. The data of investigation are summarized in a figure. A chemical compound with a face-centered cubic lattice corresponding to a $ThBe_{13}$ is formed, with a melting point ~1930°C. This compound is in eutectic equilibrium with a solid solution having a Th basis (α-Th). The eutectic point lies at about 38.5% Be at a temperature of ~1240°C. Th Be_{13} is in a peritectic equilibrium with a Be-base solid solution (α-Be). The peritectic point is at 0.03% Th and 1330°C. The solubility of Be in Th in solid state at 1150°C is less than 1 at.-%; at room temperature it is practically nil. The solubility of Th in Be in the temperature range from 1250°C down to the room temperature is less than 0.01%. Hardness of the alloys in the annealed state increases slowly from 82 to 147 kg/mm^2 in the 0 - 60 at.-% Be range. With further increase in Be concentration the hardness rises sharply to 908 kg/mm^2 for almost pure Th Be_{13}.

There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. A. Saller and F. A. Rough, Compilation of US and UK Ura-

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33902
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D205/D302

Structure of thorium-...

nium and Thorium Constitution Diagrams, Report BMJ-1000. Office of Technical Services, US Dept. of Commerce, Wash. D.C., 1955; W. C. Kochler, J. Singer and A. S. Coffinberry, Acta Cryst., 5, 394, (1952); N. C. Baenziger and R. E. Rundle, Acta Cryst., 2, 258, (1949).

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33904
S/640/61/000/000/025/035
D205/D302

18.1295
21.2100

AUTHORS: Badayeva, T. A. and Kuznetsova, R. I.

TITLE: Structure of the alloys of the thorium-cerium system

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 381-386

TEXT: 99.7% Th and 97.4% pure Ce (containing as principal impurities 1.4% Nd and 1.2% Pm) were directly smelted in an arc furnace in chemically pure A. To obtain uniform samples the alloys with high Ce content were resmelted several times. The alloys rich in Ce owing to their high susceptibility to oxidation were stored in oil. The investigation of microstructure and hardness and the measurement of the lattice parameter were performed on specimens stage-annealed at 1000, 800, 600 and 400°C. For the microstructural examination the specimens were polished and etched. The hardness was measured on a ТП (TP) apparatus using a 5 kg load. The X-ray photographs were taken using the Fe-Kα radiation. Metallographic

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Structure of the alloys ...

examination of the alloys has shown that Th and Ce form solid solutions in the whole range of concentrations.The change of hardness with the % Ce shows a maximum of 88 kg/mm^2 at 20 - 30 at.-% Ce. The lattice parameter corresponds in the whole range to a face-centered cubic lattice. A negative deviation from Vegard's rule /Abstractor's note: Name transliterated. / was observed. This is largest at 50% Ce and is explained by atomic interactions. There are 2 figures and 8 non-Soviet-bloc references. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. T. Weiner, W. E. Freeth and G. V. Raynor, J. Inst. Metals, 86, 4, 185, (1957-1958); F. H. Spedding, A. H. Daane and K. W. Herrmann, J. Metals, 7, 2 (1957); O. N. Carlson et al., Paper No. 556, presented to the II International Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy (Genevy, 1955); H. A. Saller and F. A. Rough, Compilation of US and UK Uranium and Thorium Constitution Diagrams. Report BMJ-1000. Office of Technical Services, US Dept. of Commerce, Wash. D. C., 1955.

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33905
S/640/61/000/000/026/035
D205/D302

18.1283
21.2100

AUTHORS: Badayeva, T. A. and Kuznetsova, R. I.

TITLE: Determining lead and tin solubility in thorium in the solid state

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 387-394

TEXT: The investigated samples were prepared from 99.7% Th, 99.9% Sn and 99.992% Pb by smelting in an arc furnace in an atmosphere of chemically pure argon. The specimens were investigated in both quenched and annealed states by microscopic analysis and by measuring hardness, microhardness and lattice parameter. The hardness was measured on a ТП (TP) apparatus using 5 kg loads, the microhardness on a ПМТ-3 (PMT-3) apparatus using 50 g loads, the X-ray pictures were taken by Debye cameras. The U-Sn alloys were investigated in the 0.06 - 20 at.-% Sn range. The microstructure of these alloys has revealed their eutectic character. Temperature of the

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Determining lead and ...

eutectic is tentatively determined at 1325°C. It was found that the alloys quenched from 1300, 1200, 1100 and 1000°C and also the annealed alloys all having a Sn content of 0.06 or 0.12 at.-% are solid solutions; alloys of 0.78% Sn and more are of a two-phase structure. The hardness changes considerably with the Sn content only up to 0.12 at.-% of Sn, remaining almost constant with further increase of Sn content. This is true for the quenched and also for the annealed samples. The saturated solid solution alloys have a hardness of 111 kg/mm^2 for the sample quenched from 1300°C. The corresponding figure for the annealed specimen is 87 kg/mm^2. The approximate interpolated limit of Sn solubility in Th in the 1300-20°C temperature range is 0.2 at.-%. The Th-Pb alloys were investigated up to 14.01 at.-% Pb. An eutectic reaction was discovered between the solid solution on Th basis and a phase in equilibrium with it. The eutectic temperature was tentatively determined at 1400°C. Alloys hardened from 1300, 1200, 1100, and 1000°C and also annealed alloys showed a monophase solid solution up to 0.67 at.-% Pb. Up to this Pb content the changes of hardness were sharp in all specimens irrespective of thermal treatment.

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33905
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Determining lead and ...

The interpolated solubility limit of Pb in Th is established to be around 0.7 at.-%. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: O. N. Carlson et al., Paper no. 556, presented to the II International Congress on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy (Geneva 1955).

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40587
S/137/62/000/008/029/065
A006/A101

21210

AUTHORS: Badayeva, T. A., Kuznetsova, R. I.

TITLE: Structure of $ThBe_{13}$-UBe_{13} alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 23 - 24, abstract 8I152 (In collection: "Stroyeniye splavov nekotorykh sistem s uranom i toriyem", Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 423 - 427)

TEXT: The alloys were prepared by melting Th (99.7%), Be (99.3%) and U (99.78%) in an arc furnace in argon atmosphere. They were then annealed at 1,000°C for 72 hours with subsequent cooling with the furnace, and investigated with the aid of microscopic and X-ray analyses and hardness measurements. In alloys $ThBe_{13}$-UBe_{13} of the Th-Be-U system a continuous series of solid solutions is formed having a face-centered cubic lattice whose parameter decreases linearily from 10.362 kX for $ThBe_{13}$ to 10.226 kX for UBe_{13}.

Z. Rogachevskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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